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Business Directory.

- Attorneys at Law.**
Scott & Scott,
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Gilmer & Gilmer,
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement).
Adams & Staples,
Second floor, Tate building.
Scates & Scates,
North Elm, Patrick Row in rear of Porter & Eckle's Drug Store.
- Apothecaries and Druggists.**
R. W. Glenn, M.D.,
West Market Street, McConnell building.
Porter & Eckle,
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.).
- Auctioneer.**
W. E. Edwards.
- Book Stores.**
R. O. Sterling,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
- Barbers.**
Wilkes & Wiley,
North Elm, opposite Court House.
- Bankers and Insurance Agents.**
Hewitt & R. H. Roper,
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.).
Wilson & Scherer,
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.).
- Boot and Shoe Makers.**
K. Hink Schlegel,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Thos. N. Hays,
Private, 4 doors North Steele's corner.
- Cigar Manufacturer.**
A. Brockmann,
South Elm, Caldwell block.
- Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.**
John A. Frickellett,
South Elm, near Depot.
Wm. Collins,
Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.
- Contractor in Brick-work.**
David A. Wright.
- Contractors in Wood-work.**
J. J. Taylor,
Jas. L. Ogilby.
- Confectioners.**
F. DeSaut,
Tate Building, corner store.
J. Harper Lindsay, Jr.,
South Elm.
- Dress-Making and Fashions.**
Mrs. N. Mearns,
South Elm, (see adv.).
Mrs. A. Dillworth,
Next door to Times Office.
- Dentists.**
J. W. Howlen,
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
R. Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.
- Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.**
W. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.
L. H. Bostall,
Corner East Market and North Elm, Laundry corner, (see adv.).
A. Weather,
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
D. T. Trotter,
East Market, Albright's new building.
L. E. May,
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckle, (see adv.).
S. C. Dutton,
West Market, opposite Court House.
Jas. Sloan & Sons,
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.).
C. G. Yates,
South Elm.
Smith & Gilmer,
Opposite Southern Hotel.
J. D. Rhine,
East Market street.
S. Shields,
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
D. W. C. Brubaker,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Bogert & Murray,
East Market, South Side.
- Foundry and Machine Shop.**
J. H. Torpey,
Washington st., on the Railroad.
- Grocers and Confectioners.**
Shawcross & Hild,
East Market, next Post Office.
- General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.**
Louie Zimmer,
Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O R. R.,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Gaillard Land Agency of North-Carolina.**
Jas. B. Grotter, Gen'l Agent,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Harness-Makers.**
J. W. S. Paul,
East Market st., near Court House.
James E. Thos.,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
- Hotels.**
Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reese, proprietor,
Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.).
Southern Hotel, Scates & Black, proprietors,
West Market, near Court House.
Foster's Hotel, J. T. Foster, proprietor,
East Market, near Court House.
- Livery Stables.**
W. J. Tolsonson,
Davis street.
- Millinery and Lady's Goods.**
Mrs. W. E. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.
Mrs. Sarah Adams,
West Market, opposite Court House.
- Musical and Musical Instruments.**
Prof. P. B. Maurice,
South Elm, (see adv.).
- Notary Public.**
Westbrook & Co.,
Washington, near Railroad.

THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

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- Photographers.**
Hagley & Yates,
West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.
- Physicians.**
A. S. Porter,
West Market st., (near Times Office).
R. W. Glenn,
West Market, McConnell building.
Jas. K. Hall,
North Elm, opposite Court House.
J. E. Logan,
Corner West-Market and Greene.
- Sign Painting.**
A. W. Lapold,
South Elm, Patriot building.
- Sewing Machines.**
D. H. LaFol,
Salisbury st.
- Tailors.**
W. L. Fowler,
West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.
- Timmers.**
Jas. E. O'Sullivan,
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
C. G. Yates,
South Elm.
- Tomb-Stones.**
Henry G. Kellogg,
South Elm.
- Watchmakers and Jewellers.**
W. B. Farner,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.
- Gaillard County Officers.**
Chairman of the County Court, J. H. Lindsay.
Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.
Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaim.
Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.
Public Register, William V. Steiner.
County Treasurer, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.
- U. S. Officials.**
Frederick's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,
Garrett's building, up stairs.
Attorney's Office, Jesse Winslow,
West Market, near Court House.
Collector's Office, Jas. Crane,
South Elm.
Register in Deeds, Thos. B. Krough,
Tate building, up stairs.
Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Brubaker,
South Elm, Brubaker's building.

ECONOMY.
The bootblack who earns \$3.00 a week and lives on \$3.40, has already begun to succeed. The man who has not backbone enough to keep his expenses within his income is too pusillanimous to merit success. He is a bankrupt before he starts in business. If you cannot save something out of a small salary you cannot out of a large one. The habit of saving must be formed before any increase of salary can do any good. If you cannot live within your means on a small salary, a large one will only prove a curse to you. You think, perhaps, if you do not die at the Continental, if you restrain from cigars, billiards, theatres and other amusements, you are a pattern of economy. You may be very far from it. You may be a spendthrift without any of these. If your income is small, economy will lop off many things that seem necessities. As a nation we spend too much money. It is time for us all to get back to the simple habits of twenty years ago. Then two men that we now have in mind, rich and successful, began as errand boys at \$2.50 a week for the first year with a small annual increase, that after seven years of faithful apprenticeship barely brought their wages to \$7 a week. A millionaire of Chicago, and not long since a dry goods merchant of Lake Street, began by loaning his employer small sums saved from just such a pittance as this. At that time white beaver hats were in vogue among gentlemen. He and his brother managed to make one such do for both. Of course when one went to church, or an evening party the other did not. Two other successful business men of this city were about the same time preparing for college. They roomed together and in order to live within their means boarded themselves. They bought milk, butter, meat, corn meal and vegetables at low prices, in those days and cooked them in their room to suit their taste and lived well. How much do you think it cost them? Just thirty-seven and a half cent a week each. Think of that you young men who feel that you have cheated your epigastrium if you dine once or twice on that sum! "No young man of spirit would pinch himself in that way," you exclaim. "It's unmanly." Not a bit of it. It is unmanly to live beyond your means. If the bare floors and the simple necessities are all your means will allow, to accept the situation cheerfully, is evidence of the highest manliness; to do otherwise is to be either a beggar or a scoundrel. We advocate no stings, narrow, sordid or miserly views, but, if you wish to succeed in business, and maintain your self-respect, then we say first, last, and all the time live within your means.

THEY CALL IT PEACE.
They call it peace, while yet we feel
The taunt, the gibe, the iron heel,
The coward hate, the dastard sway,
Of those we foiled through years of fray.
'Tis though they should grind us into dust,—
'Tis though liberty itself is crushed,—
'Tis though Hope's fair star, with feeble ray,
But dimly lights our cloudy way,—
'Tis though despots now usurp the hour,
We shrink not from their vengeful power,—
We crouch not to the tyrant-will
Of those who hate, but dare not kill!

They cannot urge us to despair;
More than the past we even dare,
To battle fields of death and gore.
Feeble as insects in their path,
We dare defy their wildest wrath,
Defenceless now,—alas! no more,
Th' embattled host they've fled before!

No servile look is there to trace,
Or mark us as an abject race.
Nor do we bend a cowering knee!—
In thought, at least, we still are free!
Though they may doom us with a breath,
While honor lives there is no death.

Our homes are waste; their blackened walls
But picture forth a ghastly scene.
The desolation of our halls,
Tell where the spoiler's hand has been.
The torch, the flame, the vandal host,
Did well their work, and all was lost.
But manhood, and the quenchless soul,
Which treasures till another day,
Remembrance of our fearful dole,
When righteousness shall all repay.
The sighs, the groans, and weeping sore,
Of those we loved, who are no more!

Their graves are green,—we do not weep,
This death-like stillness is but sleep.
Their fate is chronicled on high,—
He heard their moans, and I saw them die.
'Tis His to smite, and His the power,
And red the wrath, which waits His hour!

—Charlotte Courier.

THE WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.
As a sequence of the late rebellion, very many persons were enabled to raise themselves from comparative indigence to affluence, and in some instances, to the possession of princely fortunes, and that in very brief periods of time. The conscience fund at Washington bears ample testimony to the manner which some, at least, have adopted to alter their condition. The fact, that in all parts of our widely extended country there are many millionaires, and others who count their gains by tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars, who before the war, were compelled to pursue some laborious calling in order to make both ends meet at the close of the year—such instances, and there are many of them, are having a baleful influence upon the rising generation, who are laboring under the fallacious idea that what has been done can be done again, and is giving the rising generation of the American people a distaste for labor, the appointed means of our beneficent Creator for obtaining the things we require to sustain life and make us comfortable. Multitudes throughout our extended domain are striving to travel along the journey of life without hard manual labor, which is one reason there are so many young, haid and robust men found traversing the country without employment, seeking for opportunities to live by their wits, and like the "Shoddy Aristocracy" to amass fortunes without conforming to the "Quid pro Quo" principle. The country is filled with another class of able bodied men who are worthy and industrious, but who have been thrown out of employment and their families made to suffer in many instances, for the very necessities of life, and which class are deserving of the sympathy of a generous public. There is a third class, usually concentrated in our large cities, who like so many sharks and the horse-leech's daughter, are preying upon the vitals of all classes of the community; we mean the money changers and brokers who leave no means untried to depreciate the currency, and thus, are robbing poor men of their hard earned pittance, well knowing that a depreciated paper currency will not purchase as much of any commodity, as gold and silver.—If bank notes of the United States were at par and equal to gold or silver, and we do not know why the one should not be as good and valuable as the other, and yet there is a difference of some forty cents between the gold and paper dollar, which in the daily transac-

tion of the ordinary business of life, is taken out of the pockets of the poor, hard-working men, and put into those of the Brokers.

The general stagnation of business, and the want of employment by such multitudes of people, are not of the ordinary course of the world's commerce, and are produced by some special cause. Our present condition is a grave subject for investigation by the people, and should have their profound attention. The condition of the country is a subject in which every man is interested to a greater or less degree, and the remedy is in the hands of the people, but just so long as they suffer the management of the government to remain in the hands of those who now govern us, so long will they suffer the evils we are now laboring under, and in an increased ratio from year to year. The rampant Radical Republicans have, by their mismanagement of our public affairs, brought us to the dilemma in which we now are, and henceforward, if we would redeem ourselves and disenthral the nation, our policy must be conservative, carefully avoiding all extremes and displace the present incumbents who have proved to a demonstration and to the cost of suffering millions, that they have bankrupted the nation, and impoverished the people, until patience has ceased to be a virtue. The derangement of the currency—the disorganized condition of the country the general stagnation of business, the multitudes who are out of employment, a largely increasing national debt, the growing poverty of the people, and the manner in which we stand disgraced before the other nations of the earth, are all cogent reasons why a radical change should be made in the administrators and administration of our General government, and economy substituted for extravagance, with strict accountability for recklessness.

Yellow Citizens, shall we continue longer to suffer the aggregated and aggregating evils, we are suffering under, from the maladministration of the United States Government, when we have the power in our hands to remove those who have flagrantly prostituted the authority that we delegated to them! "O! tell it not in Gath, and publish it not in the streets of Askelon!" that American citizens will longer endure the accumulated evils which have been heaped upon them like the piling of "Ossa upon Pelion."

—Paterson (N. J.) Press.

The eyeing of women by women is one of the most offensive manifestations of superciliousness now to be met with in society. Few observant people can have failed to notice the manner in which one woman, who is not perfectly kind hearted, will eye over another woman who she thinks is not in such good society and above all, not at the time being in so costly a dress as she herself is in. It is done in an instant. Who cannot recall hundred of instances of that sweep of the eye which takes in at a glance the whole woman and what she has on, from top knot to shoe-tie! Men are never guilty of it, or with such extreme rarity, and then in such feeble and small-souled specimens of their sex, that it may be set down as a sin not masculine, or at least epicene. But women of sense, of some breeding, and even of some kindness of nature, will thus endeavor to assert a superiority upon the meanness of all pretenses, and inflict a wound in a manner the most cowardly, because it cannot be resented and admits of no retort. If they only knew how unduly, how positively offensive they make themselves in so doing, not only to their silent victims, but to every generous hearted man who observes their maneuver, they would give up a triumph at once so mean and so cruel, which is obtained at such a sacrifice on their part. No other evidence than this eyeing is needed that a woman, whatever be her birth or breeding, has a small and vulgar soul.

Strength is power only when exerted for some useful purpose, otherwise it is worse than wasted.

A Fashionable Choir.—The cock loft ten feet behind and ten feet above the worshippers; then the fourteen sorts of tune books; then the balustrade to hide the praisers; then the praisers themselves, who come tripping to their places with exuberant satisfaction and demonstrative delight; then their salutations and greetings, which in any other part of the church would be considered intolerably irreverent (therefore the choir-loft is not recognized as a part of the church, or its inhabitants part of the worshippers;) then the titter—a disease which is as incurable in choirs as it is inseparable from them; then solemn singing, with a background of merry smiles, hilarious nudging and characteristic (not to say choristeristic) winks; then a grand reconnoitering of tune-books, accompanied by appropriate whispers, during the prayer or the reading of the Holy Bible; then a literary entertainment or an exchange of pencilled notes on all the great questions that interest the human mind—except religion; then the transformation of the choir-loft into a sleeping-car, of which the chorister is the conductor, who wakes up his passengers when it is time to go to praising again.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

No reflections.

A Grindstone should not be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the woodwork, but the sun's rays harden the stone so much as in time, to render it useless. Neither should it stand in the water in which it runs, as the part remaining in water softens so much that it wears unequally, and this is said to be a very common cause of grindstones becoming "out of true."

INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In order to obtain for the "Gotham Weekly Pressure and Literary Humbug," the unprecedented circulation of 4,000,000,000, or upwards, the proprietor deems it necessary to offer the following extraordinary inducements:

Every subscriber will stand the "ghost of a chance," of finding in the wrapper of his paper either a \$1000 (c.s. a.) government bond, 100 shares of petroleum stock, 100 shares in a "cost price coal company," or 2 shares in Barnum's Living Gorilla.

In addition to this, in the course of the year, subscribers will look sharp when they open their papers, and see if they do not find therein, orders, or certificates, or needs for the following:

GREAT GIFTS.—15 Big Organs, (size of the Hub organ).
100 Grand Chickstein Pianos, with Gold Medal and Legion of honor attachments.
40,000 acres of unsurveyed land in Alaska.
140 water lots within 3 leagues of N. Y. city.
An Opera House, including a full corps of living artist, scenery, etc.
14 Monitors of the Dunderburg pattern.
4 commissions of Plenipotentiary to the four great powers of Europe.
100 Consular appointments.
1000 Postmaster do.
1 Elephant.
1 Hippopotamus, (perfectly manageable).
40 Shares in the New York and Liverpool Atlantic Railway Co.
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1 Clipper ship, called the Flying Dutchman—(will be delivered as soon as she makes a port.)

Certificates of a great many articles of the value of fifty dollars and upwards such as clocks, watches, sewing machines, locomotives, steam engines, yatches, and other trifles, will be enclosed in the wrapper with the Gotham Weekly Pressure.

As it is necessary for everybody to subscribe, everybody will at once remit five dollars to

D. BEAT, HUM, BUGG & Co.,
Box 297, 683 Gotham P. O.

How can a man who has no wings be said to be "winged" in an affair of honor? Because in fighting a duel he makes a goose of himself.

LANGUAGE OF INSECTS.
A most singular discovery, the credit of which appertains, we believe, to Mr. Jesse, is that of the antennal language of insects. Bees and other insects are provided, as everybody knows, with feelers or antennae. These are, in fact most delicate organs of touch, warning of dangers, and serving the animals to hold a sort of conversation with each other, and to communicate their desires and wants. A strong hive of bees will contain thirty-six thousand workers. Each of these, in order to be assured of the presence of their queen, touches her every day with its antennae. Should she die, or be removed, the whole colony disperse themselves, and are seen in the hive no more perishing every one, and quitting all the stores of now useless honey which they had labored so industriously to collect for the use of themselves and of the larvae. On the contrary, should the queen be put into a wire-cage placed at the bottom of the hive, so that her subjects can touch and feed her they are content, and the business of the hive proceeds as usual. Mr. Jesse has also shown that this antennal power of communication is not confined to bees. Wasps and ants, and probably other insects, exercise it. If a caterpillar is placed near an ants' nest, a most curious scene will often arise. A solitary ant will perhaps discover it, and eagerly attempt to draw it away. Not being able to accomplish this, it will go up to another ant, and, by means of the antennal language, bring it to the caterpillar. Still, these two are perhaps unable to perform the task of moving it. They will separate and bring up reinforcements of the community by the same means, till a sufficient number are collected to enable them to drag the caterpillar to their nest.—*Once a Week.*

About the Door.—A bit of shrubbery in the yard, a vine climbing by a trellis, a strip of refreshing green spread from the door, are sure to make a place of greater marketable value, which, with many, is a consideration to be thought of before any other. Such need no further appeal to their sense of neatness, then. But those who really love the suggestions of beauty for their own sake, will not omit the turf patch, the shrubbery, and the hedge and vine, because they make almost any home more attractive and lovely, and cause the sentiments to sprout like the very leaves and buds themselves. How few stop to consider what a powerful association lies lurking in every simple but familiar object, like a bush, a tree, a bit of grass, or a border of flowers! They are objects that hold us almost as steadily and strongly to home as wife and children; they are closely associated with these, in fact, and can with difficulty be separated. Therefore, "Brush up about the door."

A Rascally Adventurer.—Many of our ladies will remember being called upon at their residences, last fall, by a "lady" agent going around and selling ladies' "corsets" and fitting them at a remarkably low price. Recently, in an interior town in this State, the very same woman by the cheapness of her stock, and a decided and unwarranted partiality shown a beautiful lady customer, aroused suspicion, and on the "lady" being arrested she was found to be a young man in disguise fitting and selling just for the fun of thing. He says he has passed through Easton, Ellentown, Reading, Pottsville and many other towns, fitting corsets to several thousand young ladies.—*Ellintown, Pa., Democrat.*

Power of a Horse's Scent.—There is one perception that a horse possesses to which little attention has been paid, and that is the power of scent. With some horses it is as acute, as with the dog; and for the benefit of those who have to drive at night, such as physicians and others, this knowledge is invaluable. I never knew it to fail, and I have ridden hundreds of miles on dark nights, and in consideration of this power of scent, this is my simple advice: Never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safe. In regard to the power of scent in a horse, I once knew one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by the track being made out by its mate, and that after he had been stolen six or eight hours.—*Ten.*

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, May 14, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

MORE ABOUT RAILROADS.—To our Salem friends we would say, be calm—don't allow the High-Pointers to excite you, but go, regardless of their threats and menaces, for what you know is right and best, and for Greensboro.

We have conversed with several gentlemen from High Point during the past week, and learn, or at least conclude, that their only chance,—their *fortiori* hope, is to frighten Salem. The "last sensation" is to the effect that if we build the Road from here to Salem, (which is already settled,) they will extend the Coalfield Road, at their own expense, to Kernersville, form a junction with our Road there, and kill, (they say) Salem most effectually.

Are any of the citizens of that place green enough to be "gulled" by this? Has High Point the impudence to think she can compete with Greensboro or Salem, in capital or otherwise? It strikes us very forcibly that such is not the case. They may be as a class, more wealthy, but we certainly have more than enough majority to overbalance that. Then what is the matter? Nothing in the world but that awful spirit of self importance. It is the *pinacle*—the highest "point" on the N. C. R. R., and consequently must be the head of Western N. C.

With a population of not more than six or eight hundred, High Point, has for the last few years, tried to govern towns of three times her size. The place wants notoriety—wants to grow a little bit too fast,—in fact is imitating the frog in the fable. So far she is progressing finely, and the next news we expect to hear is that she has succeeded, and—"busted."

San Francisco, May 9.—Various terrible phenomena were experienced at Manna loa, between the 25th of March and 13th of April. Two thousand earthquake shocks occurred. The shock on April 3d, lasted three minutes. No one could stand.

The Churches and houses in Wais, China, fell, following a shock which came with a tidal wave sixty feet high, sweeping everything before it. The earth opened with bottomless fissures. Thirty persons were swallowed. The earth opened under the sea, making the water red.

Vast land slides in the meantime occurred, destroying life and property. The summit and side of a hill, fifteen hundred feet high, was thrown a thousand feet over the tops of trees into a valley below. Gasses issued afterwards, destroying animal and vegetable life. An island, four hundred feet high, was thrown up, three miles from Wais, China, and is joined to land by a stream of lava a mile wide. A volcanic display illuminated the sea fifty miles. One hundred lives and a half million dollars worth of property was destroyed.

Actual Size of the Stones of the Pyramids.—I dare say very many will differ from me in opinion, and say hard things in reference to my lack of taste and want of appreciation of the so styled wonderful but I am bold to confess that my first impression on reaching the pyramids of Sakara was one of disappointment. From what I had read, and from all I had heard tourists relate from time to time regarding the wonderful size of the blocks of stone composing these structures, I was led to imagine that the individual blocks of stone were so large that it became a difficult matter to form any clear conception as to the manner in which they were piled one upon another. The blocks of stone, when I had looked well at them, did not convey to my mind any very exalted idea of magnitude; neither could I, for the life of me, see any real difficulty where laborers, as we read, were numbered by the thousand in raising any one of the blocks of stone comprising the mass of the pyramid from the base to the summit. To put the matter to a more practical test, we carefully measured some of the larger blocks in the Giza pyramids, and by calculation we found that the heaviest block of stone making

up the structure of the pyramid did not exceed two and a half tons, and that by far the greater part were, of course, much lighter.—J. K. Lord, in Land and Water.

"Going Home."—We understand the Governor elect has declined going to Washington City. Would it have been a good or bad idea for the entire Radical State ticket to have gone on in a body? We should have been glad for the acquaintance of the entire officer to whom the interests of the State have been confided. Especially ought such men as Mr. Sumner, Mr. Trumbull, Reverdy Johnson, Messrs. Bingham, Boutwell, Stevens and Butler, get acquainted with the eminent judicial lights of the present North Carolina bench, such as C. C. Pool, Judges Jaybird Jones, Tourgee, Dan Russell, Sam Watts, and Judges Logan, Henry Cannon and others. It would be a good cure for ague and fever, to hear them taken through a course of sprouts by such lawyers as Fessenden, Trumbull, Johnson, &c.—Raleigh Sentinel.

A gentleman living near Portsmouth, Ohio, has identified a ghost. His family had often been annoyed by ghostly visitations during his absence. He concluded to "possum" absence, but watch at home for the spook. The Tribune says: "About midnight his ghostship appeared and commenced his 'spiritual manifestations.' The watcher with revolver in hand, slyly slipped to the door, opened it suddenly, and laid violent hands upon his visitant. Bringing him into the house, a light was struck, the 'winding sheet' torn off, and there stood revealed to his astonished gaze the form of one of his neighbors who had long been anxious to purchase the 'haunted house,' and had taken this course to depreciate its value.—He went down on his knees and begged his captor not to expose him, and he after a judicious application of cowhide turned the rascal out. The house has not been 'haunted' since.

A Strange Adventure.—An exchange tells the story of a young man who had visited the ruins of Camanche after the fearful tornado which visited that town, and who, during the recent gale which demolished the Rock Island bridge and did a vast amount of injury to the West, found himself in a very unpleasant situation. He had noticed the ominous look of the clouds, and concluded that the cellar of the house he was in would be no protection.—He finally took up a temporary residence in a large new cistern. He lowered himself down by a harness rein, which proved too short, and finally gave way. The rain commenced to fall, and the cistern to fill without there being any chance for his escape. After several hours swimming, he was rescued by his father.

Recovery of a Long Lost Child.—More than three years ago a small boy, who was leading his blind father through the streets, was enticed away by some men attached to a regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers passing through the city. His parents have mourned him as dead until a few days since, when their lost boy was returned by a benevolent gentleman on the Monongahela river, in Pennsylvania. This gentleman found the boy residing with a neighbor, and in conversation with him succeeded in ascertaining his father's name and circumstances, as well as the facts connected with his abduction, and he lost no time in voluntarily bringing the boy home. When the little fellow left, he was a pupil of male grammar school No. 20, and yesterday morning, armed with a permit, he again presented himself at the school and was admitted.—Baltimore Sun 6th.

Duel Between an Indian and a Negro.—A ludicrous and serious affair occurred in Newton county, Mo., recently, between an Indian and a negro. The Indian had asked the privilege of looking at a pistol in possession of the negro. The latter refused, whereupon the former challenged him to "shoot it out" with him. The negro agreed, and the Indian measured off ten paces, wheeled, gave the word fire, and got the first shot wounding the negro in the stomach.—Three shots were fired by the Indian and two by the negro. Both parties disclaim having been angry; the negro probably thought that the Indian was merely joking, until he fired. Physicians were unable to find the location of the ball, and it is thought the negro will not recover. The Indian was taken to Neosho and lodged in jail.

A new machine for navigating the air, invented by a Scotchman, will be brought out under the British Aeronautic Society. It is a sort of bird with a body fifteen feet long, and wings stretching out to the width of thirty-five feet. A tail reaches out behind to give direction to the movement, while the wings are flapped by a fortyhorse-power engine. This is thought, can make it proceed through the air at the rate of forty miles an hour.

Scientific Rascality in Trade.—It is no longer a secret of the chemist's laboratory that clear, golden syrups can be made from starch and sulphuric acid; that delicious wines and brandies can be made from beetroot, with others for flavor; that a barrel of peanuts can be transformed into excellent coffee; that land can absorb an enormous quantity of water in certain conditions; that in fact, there seems no limit to the adulterations that an intelligent and dishonest chemist can practice upon his fellow men. All the marvels of chemical science have in these latter days become degraded into mere tricks of trade, and their chief beauty is in their capacity to enable unscrupulous dealers to lighten the pockets and destroy the stomachs of the confiding and consuming public. Concerning the article of champagne, a writer tells us that it is made from a thousand different substances—even refined petroleum. Yes, from the fiery benzoles a sparkling bubbling champagne can be produced, which will delight the eye, tickle the palate, gladden the heart momentarily—but quicken our paces towards the graveyard. This is a new use for petroleum, which those who have been experimenting with it as an agency for generating steam have little dreamed of. Who can say that the Pennsylvania oil territory, now considered mostly worthless, may not some day be regenerated into the greatest champagne producing country in the world.

A remarkable illustration of the difficulty of so framing statutes that ingenious lawyers cannot pick them to pieces is contained in the decision just rendered by Judge Benedict, of the Eastern District of this State, in the case of John B. Adatte, charged with counterfeiting fractional currency.—Adatte was tried some time ago and convicted, but obtained a new trial because of the exclusion of a witness in his favor. On the second trial he was again convicted under that section of the statute of 1864 which makes it a crime to have in one's possession plates of the United States notes without the authority of the proper officials. A motion was made in arrest of judgment on the ground that the statute had reference only to the possession of the genuine plates, which Adatte's confessedly were not, and the Judge sustained the motion, and set the prisoner at liberty.—New York Sun.

Washington, May 10, 1868.—The new constitution of North Carolina was yesterday presented to the President by Hon. Calvin J. Cowles, President of the late Constitutional Convention, who was accompanied by Mr. E. R. Stanley, of the same State. Mr. Cowles also presented a letter from General Canby certifying to the ratification of the Constitution by the people.

Mr. Cowles briefly stated the object of the visit, and presented the document to the President, who then invited the gentlemen to be seated, and entered into a familiar conversation with them. The reception was, on the whole, cordial and pleasant. While speaking of the resources, proposed railroads, &c., of Western North Carolina, of which Mr. Cowles is a resident, and of Eastern Tennessee, the President's own home, embracing the mountain district, extending into both States, Mr. Johnson manifested a lively interest, and showed a warm attachment to that section, owing in part, perhaps, to his expectation of soon becoming again a resident thereof.

Sharp Practice.—Some years ago a celebrated highwayman was arrested for robbery; and while he was thinking what good chance there was for him to escape, a cunning friend (also in trouble) offered to help him for a reward.

"I have two hundred pounds," said the robber, "one hundred of which, if you save me, shall be yours."

"Agreed," said the other. "And now all you have to do is to tell me every particular, word, etc., that occurred at the time you committed the robbery; and when you are brought to the bar, plead not guilty, and leave the rest to me."

The highwayman related every word and circumstance that he could recollect as having passed between the gentleman he robbed and himself.

At the trial, when the robber was brought to the bar, he pleaded not guilty. Just at this time there was heard a great bustle among the visitors, which being loud enough to disturb the court, the usher was called upon to explain the disturbance. He reported that one of the prisoners said he had something of the utmost importance to say to the Judge, who immediately ordered him to the bar and asked him why he disturbed the court. He then, assuming a piteous countenance, told the Judge that though he had been a wicked fellow, his conscience would not permit him to let an innocent man suffer for a crime that he himself had committed; upon which the gentleman who was the prosecutor seemed greatly disconcerted. The fellow then addressed himself to that gentleman, and repeated every word that had passed between them at the time he had robbed him, and had the impudence to exhort him to take care for the future how he swore away an innocent man's life. The gentleman stood approved. The real culprit was now acquitted, and the other remanded back to prison, till a bill of indictment was found against him. The real criminal was faithful to his promise to his preserver, and then made off at full speed.

When the supposed culprit's trial came on, and he was at the bar, to the astonishment of the whole court he pleaded not guilty, for which he was severely reprimanded by the judge, who asked him how he dared have the effrontery to deny a fact to which he had pleaded guilty at the bar. To which he, with great composure, replied that he not only denied the fact, but could immediately prove his innocence, not only to the satisfaction of the Judge, but of the whole court—adding that he could prove an alibi at the time of the robbery.

"How will you prove this?" said the judge.

"The gaoler shall prove it for me.—If you be pleased to look over his list of prisoners you will find that I was in prison at the time the robbery was committed."

On the gaoler's examining his books he found, to his small satisfaction, that this fellow was brought into prison the day before the robbery was committed. For his neglect in not examining his books he was very near losing his position, for both rascals escaped.

A BUSTED EDITOR.

The vicissitudes of fortune to which the "able editor" of many a rural journal who has been subjected has again found expression from the pen of Albert F. Yost, Esq., who has just emitted himself from the responsible editorship of the Wyoming Republican, published at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania. Mr. Yost thus paints his emotions at the unhappy event:

"With this half-sheet, dear reader of the Republican, it is our intention to bid you a sorrowful farewell. This may surprise and disgust you, for we are vain enough to believe that our paper has been a welcome visitor—not up to the standard in any respect, but it was our design to improve as we went along—and you are all too kind to see it go. Under. Yet such, you see, is its manifest destiny. We are flat broke—so completely strapped that if one hundred-acre farms were selling at twenty-five cents a piece we couldn't muster enough to buy a wild plum-tree. That is why we are compelled to stop.

"Our people have a wrong conception of us, we fear. Understand that we were born pretty much in the manner children are born now—a good while ago, it is true, but that don't affect the truth of our statement. Being born in the flesh, we are too material, we fear, to get quite fat on promises, with glimpses of success in the future, and nothing to appease the clamorous demands of the present. When we came into this beautiful world money happened to be very scarce, and we knew by intuition that we were to be the architect of our own fortune—were bound to hew our way through the roughest circumstances, and under the most unfavorable conditions, but we were not prepared to weather it in Wyoming country. There don't appear to be enough of the true Christian element among you—are too selfish, don't want to get acquainted with anybody but yourself—allow a friendless stranger to seek his company among the low and vulgar, or if he is too refined for that, he may mould and rot in his own individuality. You are not sociable enough. We might possibly give you some advice, but we forbear. Look at your rickety town with your eyes open. Rid yourselves of some of the rich fossils of last century, and it will do you incalculable good. Elect men to fill your borough offices who are enterprising, and if you haven't them import them. Devote more energy and money to the cause of education. Build a respectable institution of learning in an inhabitable spot. And in advance of all pay your debts, and do not suffer the sheriff to settle with your creditors. This advice won't be included in any one's bill.

"We came into the county two months ago with the full intention of keeping the Republican running or bust. We go back with the not very pious but quite forcible legend of 'Busted by —,' fearfully and painfully distinct upon every part and parcel of us.

"Our professional brethren will let us down easily as possible under the circumstances. We are sorry that in our retirement we will not be able to subscribe for all of our exchanges. If any have words of comfort and consolation to administer to us in our 'critical condition' we will be glad to know it; and if any feel like dropping a tear, we say, quite parenthetically, let it drop. If any have a job for us, please address us at Bloomsburg Pa.

"To our readers also we say farewell; and though we have never seen very many of you, we feel just as friendly toward you. We regret that our relations are thus abruptly suspended, and that you owe us so much money, but your easy conscience will fix that all right, we have no doubt.

"We then slowly vanish from public view like foam upon the ocean—a little heavier, but as beautiful—and lose ourselves once more in our quiet and happy family, and become plainly.

"A. F. Yost."

Some city paper ought to secure Yost; he'd pay.

Wanted.—A cover for bare suspicion; a veil for the face of nature; buttons for branches of privilege; binding for a volume of snake; cement for broken engagements.

Tabular Statement of the Vote.

COUNTIES.	CONSTITUTION		GOVERNOR		No. Registered in 1867.	
	FOR	AGAINST	Thos. S. Ashe	Wm. Holden	Whites	Blacks
Burke and McDowell,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1885	692
Rutherford and Polk,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2045	572
Yancey and Mitchell,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1520	90
Madison, Buncombe, Henderson & Transylvania,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3934	740
Haywood and Jackson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1604	143
Macon, Clay & Cherokee,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2164	101
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5451	692
Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5840	1367
Davie and Rowan,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2862	1550
Catawba,	693	915	.....	.....	1454	374
Lincoln,	409	1060	.....	.....	1552	318
Gaston,	647	598	.....	.....	897	447
Mecklenburg,	803	603	.....	.....	1053	442
Union,	1705	1925	.....	.....	1928	1659
Cabarrus,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1309	424
Stanley,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1175	746
Anson,	812	823	.....	.....	1330	282
Stokes,	.....	.....	447	758	1091	1076
Forsythe,	1201	334	.....	.....	1280	390
Davison,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1341	449
Randolph,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2278	678
Guilford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2632	457
Rockingham,	1413	1141	.....	.....	2290	1089
Caswell,	1416	1438	.....	.....	1405	1349
Alamance,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1361	1703
Person,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1348	785
Orange,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1067	882
Chatham,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2004	1291
Wake,	3336	2280	2304	3337	2206	1179
Granville,	2076	1124	.....	.....	3019	2907
Warren,	2231	914	.....	.....	2020	2502
Franklin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	856	2284
Cumberland,	1770	1129	.....	.....	1121	1487
Harnett,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1579	1546
Moore,	.....	.....	.....	.....	857	511
Montgomery,	722	253	0000	0000	1366	450
Richmond,	0000	0000	0000	0000	891	321
Wayne,	1485	1232	1229	1175	995	1084
Johnston,	0000	0000	0000	0000	1506	1229
Greene,	801	594	598	782	1732	914
Wilson,	923	891	883	909	703	706
Nash,	741	1018	1018	740	1033	903
Halifax,	3046	1317	1314	3080	1071	873
Northampton,	1904	805	803	1889	1095	3110
Edgecombe,	2340	1158	1158	2337	1311	1660
Lenoir,	1195	845	838	1192	1246	2622
Brunswick,	784	785	.....	.....	922	1078
Columbus,	439	816	.....	.....	712	728
Robeson,	1594	1252	1252	1594	860	518
Bladen,	1270	971	.....	.....	1584	1451
New Hanover,	3571	2235	2232	3565	1085	1116
Duplin,	962	1489	1488	961	1935	3224
Sampson,	1026	1180	1168	1018	1445	1181
Tyrell and Washington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1501	960
Martin,	937	920	921	943	1280	790
Bertie,	1320	618	603	1320	971	799
Hertford,	805	592	581	795	959	1264
Gates,	448	650	650	448	712	775
Chowan,	701	457	467	692	723	469
Perquimans,	870	533	529	863	607	667
Pasquotank and Camden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	705	633
Currituck,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1109	1541
Craven,	3401	1460	1461	3389	919	318
Onslow,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1505	3183
Carteret,	806	916	905	889	816	402
Jones,	504	451	441	503	1195	749
Beaufort,	1324	1056	1040	1300	483	539
Pitt,	1797	1238	1247	1775	1499	925
Hyde,	1450	1449
					876	563
					106721	72932

GUILFORD VOTE—APRIL, 1868.

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Harnett,	1579	1546
Moore,	857

The Farmer's Column.

SOMETHING FOR THE SICK.—A correspondent of the Temperance Advocate writes to that paper:

"In twenty instances in which I have heard the popular sick bed nourishments prescribed and rejected by an invalid's enfeebled stomach, I have never known the simple saucer of parched corn pudding or bowl of gruel refused. The corn is roasted brown, precisely as we roast coffee, ground as fine as meal in a coffee mill, made either into mush, gruel or thin cakes, baked lightly brown, and given either warm or cold, clear, or with whatever dressing the stomach will receive and retain. Parched corn and meal boiled in skimmed milk, and fed frequently to children suffering from Summer diarrhoea, will almost always cure, as it will dysentery in adults, and, I believe, the cholera in its earliest stages.

SUPERIOR WASHING SOAP.—Dissolve one pound of soap, and half a pound of hot lime in one gallon of boiling water; then dissolve one pound of soap sliced up in two quarts of boiling water; when cool, mix all together. On washing days make strong suds of this soap, and boil the clothes (previously soaked) half an hour. Take them out, drain them well, pour boiling water over them, when you will find them quite clean; rinse them thoroughly to free them from the suds.

A common brass clock may be cleansed by immersing the works in boiling water. Rough as this treatment may appear, it works well whenever they stop from an accumulation of dust or thickening of oil upon the pivots. They should be boiled in pure rain water and dried on a warm stove or near a fire.

FRENCH METHOD OF RAISING TOMATOES.—As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, the stem is topped down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level; and this is done successfully. By this means the plant becomes stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all the laterals that have no flowers after the fifth topping are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence, unattainable by other means.

The Fruit Garden.—Newly planted trees, when summer approaches, should be mulched with litter enough to keep down the growth of grass and weeds, and preserve a uniform moisture. Straw to the depth of four or five inches and to the distance of four feet from the stem, answers the purpose best. The ground between newly planted trees, may be cultivated in growing vegetables, if well manured.

Where it is necessary to work among trees with a plough, use only one horse with a shortened swing-tree and lengthened traces.

Plant Corn and Cotton.—The season, so far, has been unpropitious for the coming crop. Many have not completed their corn planting. Planters, generally, are just beginning to seed the cotton crop. A moderate crop of cotton only, with a full crop of corn, will remunerate the planter more surely than a full cotton crop. Every one may rely upon good price, if they will take care to put in corn and cotton, making the corn crop full.

Corn Meal Pudding.—Two quarts of sweet milk, one pint of corn meal, one-half pint of beef suet or fat pork, chopped fine, three eggs, and a little nutmeg and salt; sweeten to your taste with sugar. Heat the milk, and while hot stir in the meal; after this, set it where it will cool, and then add the eggs. Bake from three to four hours in a slow oven. Try it.

Cattle standing in cold, muddy yards exposed to the weather, consume about twice as much as those in sheltered stables, kept clean and littered, and free from the accumulation of manure.

Wit and Wisdom.

A negro man of Memphis made a speech the other day, in which he had often heard that radicals had stood by the colored men. He didn't see it in that light, but thought they had rather stood by the offices and the spoils.

A droll story is told of an honest old farmer, who in attempting to drive home a bull, got suddenly hoisted over a fence. Recovering himself he saw the animal on the other side of the rails sawing the air with his head and neck, and pawing the ground. The good old man looked steadily at him a moment, and exclaimed: "Durn your apologies, you needn't stand there bowin, and scapin, you tarmel critter, you did it a purpose, durn your ngrly picture."

An unconstructed cuss adds the following to the list of questions to be answered by the boards of registration: "You are hereby commanded to investigate whether or not that was any whiskey drunk on or durin the lecture; ef so, bi hoo, whether it was good or bad—of good, is thar any more uv it, and what's the price?"

"You are strictly enjoined to investigate whether or not thar was any one ticket voted by two niggers—ef so bi hoo?"

"Has the ratification bin constituted? If not, multiply by six and carry a bottle of whiskey."

"Poor little fellow, aren't you cold?" said a pretty young lady to a newsboy of whom she had just made a purchase. "Yes ma'm, before you smiled," was the gallant response.

A jolly old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered in their sickness, as they were good customers and physicians could not afford to lose them.

A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for a useless and demoralizing business, said: "You know, Doctor, that I must live." The brave old hater of everything mean and hateful, coolly replied, that he did not "see the least necessity for that."

Baptist Brother.—I don't like your church government. It isn't simple enough. There's too much machinery about it.

Methodist Brother.—It is true, we have more machinery than you; but, then, you see, it don't take near so much water to run it.

Who has ever seen the cow that ever had calves on her legs?

Thad. Stevens says: "The principles of the Republican party are eternal." "So are the ears of the ass and the malice of the devil," says Prentice.

A young Indian girl, who had curiously watched the progress of making barrel heads in a flour mill in Winona Minnesota, stole in one day, and taking possession of the stencils, ornamented her blanket with the word, "Ellsworth's Choice," and paraded the streets in great delight, but to the disgust of Mr. Ellsworth, who is a bachelor, and had made no such choice.

WHY THE PRESIDENT IS TO BE IMPEACHED.—"Cory O'Labus" says Andrew Johnson has been impeached for "reasons," and he states them in order:

For being Andrew Johnson.

For aggravating Congress by referring to an obsolete document, known as the Constitution of the United States.

For insisting that the Union has not been dissolved.

For asserting that a white man is as good as a negro.

For maintaining that the President has a right to exercise powers conferred upon the office by the aforesaid constitution.

Because Alabama didn't swallow the black draught of the Jacobin Constitution.

For violation of the law against cruelty to animals, in trying to kick a dirty dog out of the War office.

BULLION! BULLION!!

GOLD BULLION bought, and highest prices paid, for advances made on same, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

INSURANCE AGENCY:

Life and Fire Insurance Policies are issued at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

The best Kerosene Oil and the new and improved Sun Burner, for sale by JAS. ELOAN & SONS, Feb. 6, 1868.

STAY LAW.

As Gen. Canby has issued an order enforcing the Convention stay law, we re-publish it for the guidance of the people.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled,* That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23d 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however,* That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further,* That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1869: *Provided, further,* That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim.

Sec. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa* or *vendition exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term 1871, for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgage or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgage or trustee pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustee or mortgage pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgage shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however,* That should the trustee or mortgage fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgage shall sell at six months credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however,* That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the

defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: *Provided further,* That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: *Provided further,* That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained,* That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parole promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instrument of writing or parole promise as is herein before mentioned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained,* That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY,

CHEAPLY, AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

IN THE VERY BEST STYLE, AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS, BUT NOT ON A CREDIT.

Orders by mail from parties unknown must be accompanied by the money.

W. B. FARRER, WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, Greensboro, N. C.

Most respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally. He is well supplied with tools and material and all repairs are warranted according to quality.

He has just received a good assortment of FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, and some splendid

WATCHES & CLOCKS, Which will be warranted for twelve months.

SEWING MACHINES, Repaired on short notice, and reasonable terms.

Call one door north of Wilson & Shober's Banking House, South Elm St. 10-11

Watches for Everybody! A SUPERB STOCK of fine Gold and Silver Watches, all warranted for one year, and thoroughly regulated at the low Price of \$10 each, and satisfaction guaranteed.

100 Solid gold hunting watches... \$250 to \$1000
100 Magic cased gold watches... 250 to 500
100 Ladies' watches, enameled... 100 to 200
200 Gold hunting chronometer watches... 250 to 500
200 Gold hunting English levers... 250 to 500
200 Gold hunting duplex watches... 150 to 200
500 Gold hunting American watches... 100 to 250
500 Silver hunting levers... 50 to 150
500 Silver hunting duplexes... 75 to 250
500 Gold ladies' watches... 50 to 250
1,000 Gold hunting levers... 50 to 75
1,000 Miscellaneous silver watches... 25 to 100
2,500 Hunting silver watches... 25 to 50
5,000 Assorted watches, all kinds... 10 to 75

The above stock will be disposed of on the popular one price plan, giving every patron a fine gold or solid silver watch for \$10, without regard to value!

Wright, Bro. & Co., 161 Broadway, New York, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named in their certificate, upon payment of ten dollars, whether it be a watch worth \$1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the articles named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued at less than \$10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward, legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for \$1, eleven for \$2, thirty-three for \$3, and so on. Holders are entitled to the articles named in their certificate, upon payment of ten dollars, whether it be a watch worth \$1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the articles named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued at less than \$10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward, legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

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What do they mean? From whence the name? What will they sew? Will they use thread coarse or fine? Do they use much thread? "How long does it take one to learn," and are they easily managed? By whom are they made? How are they operated? Are they like Secomb & Co's? Will they hem? Some Machines require basting. Will they sew through thick gathers? How long will they last? Are they liable to get out of order? What is their size? Is the sewing durable? How?

Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. Simplicity 1st in use the same. Bishop lawn, Beaver-cloth and tow. They will: flax, cotton silk & small twine. About half as much as double thread Machines, and from a common spool without rewinding. "So simple, that a child can use them,"—so says Mrs S. L. Bonn of Glade Spring, Va.

By the C. S. F. S. M. Co. By hand or treadle, at rate of 300 to 1000 stitches per minute. They are essentially different. Ours will hem, fell, seam, stitch, tuck, quilt, cord, blind, braid, embroider, and gather. Ours hem without hand creasing, and tuck and seam, without basting. They will, and cross-seam without breaking threads or dropping stitches. 300 years, or days, depends upon how used. We know some used from 1 to 7 years now doing good service. They are not, because not complicated. 13 1/2 in., and 8 inches high. Weight 10 lbs. Price \$15, \$20 \$27, and \$32. Please call and examine, or get sample, and be your own judge. Cut stitches and pullen seams, &c.

L. R. MAY Has just received his new stock of Spring & Summer Dry & Fancy Goods, consisting of Spring Delaines and Shalies, Assorted Spring Dress goods, Domestic & Scotch ginghams, Blue, Buff, Pink and Brown Chambray ginghams, All wool Delaines, all colors, Black and Brown Alpacaes, Assorted colored Cambrics, Brown and bleached table linen, Brown and bleached Table cloths, Towels and Napkins, Brown and bleached Crash, Plain and check Jaconets, Plain Swiss Muslin, Cotton Diaper, White Pique or Marseilles, Black Velvet Ribbon, Assorted Trimming Ribbon, Assorted Pongee and Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs, Colored cotton Handkerchiefs, Ladies linen Handkerchiefs, Gents hemmed linen Handkerchiefs, Gents super stout Eng. & Hose, Gents white, brown and mixed & Hose, Ladies white and colored Hose, Children and Misses cotton Hose, Dress Buttons in all styles, Linen shirt fronts, Brown, Blue and Green Veil Berreges, Black silk and cotton Nets, Ladies cotton hose & silk gloves, Ladies and Misses hoop skirts, White & colored French corsets, Plain and figured window paper, Brown and fancy Baskets, Umbrellas all sizes, Cotton and silk Parasols. Call and examine my goods. 1-1y **L. R. MAY.**

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